

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

379

[XXI<sup>st</sup> Year.]

THURSDAY, July 25, 1765.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 1055.]

*Kent-Island, June 19, 1765.*  
To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,  
A LARGE commodious Deck'd, and Two  
Open, BOATS, almost new, in good Or-  
der, and well Rigged, on very reasonable Terms.  
JAMES HUTCHINGS.

THE Subscriber having set up the SILVER-  
SMITH's and GOLDSMITH's Business,  
as usual, at the Sign of the Golden-Ball in *Char-  
Street*, ANNAPOLIS, hereby gives Notice to the  
Public, That he will work as reasonable as any  
Man, and will give the best Prices for old Gold  
and Silver.  
JAMES CHALMERS.

ANY Person willing to Contract for the  
Building a BALL-ROOM in ANNAPOLIS,  
may see the Plan at Mr. *Richardson's* Store, to  
whom they are desired to give in their Proposals in  
Writing, in Order to their being laid before the  
Managers.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,  
by the Subscriber, on the 22d Day of August next,  
being the 3d Day of Court, at the House of Mr.  
Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, in Fre-  
derick County, for Sterling Money, or Bills of  
Exchange.

VERY valuable Tract of LAND called  
*Aix-la-Chapelle*, containing 1792 Acres, be-  
ing and lying in Frederick County, on the main  
Branch of *Seneca*, and near the Mouth of the said  
Branch; the Land is well wooded and watered.  
One Year's Credit will be given, for one Half of  
the purchase Money (if desired) upon giving good  
Security, and paying Interest.  
(11) CHARLES CARROLL, junr.

TO BE SOLD,  
THE LANCASHIRE FORGE, consisting  
of Two Fineries, a Chafery, and one Ham-  
mer; together with about 400 Acres of very val-  
uable Land, situate upon *Deer-Creek*, a fine Stream  
of Water, in Baltimore County, about 12 Miles  
from the Head of *Buys River*, and 7 from the  
nearest navigable Parts of *Susquehanna*. For Title  
and Terms, apply to the Subscriber, at *Nottingham*  
Forges, upon the Great Falls of *Gunpowder River*.  
(11) CORBIN LEE.

*Kent-Island, April 19, 1765.*  
As it is published in the *Philadelphia Paper*,  
that the noted Horse DOVE, imported by  
Dr. *Hamilton*, is now Covering at Mr. *Dami's*,  
such Gentlemen on the Western Shore as incline  
sending Mares to him, may have them carefully  
brought over the Bay, sent up to the Horse, and  
returned at *Annapolis* when done with him, at  
Twelve Shillings and Six Pence each Mare. Par-  
ticular Care shall be taken of them. Good Pas-  
sage both at Mr. *Dami's* and my House.  
(11) EMORY SUDLER.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man  
named *Jen*, a likely lively young Fellow,  
about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has a wild Look,  
and when spoke to appears surprized. He was  
formerly the Property of Mr. *Robert Gordon*, of  
the City of *Annapolis*, deceased, so that it is very  
likely he spends some Part of his Time among his  
Acquaintance in Town. Whoever takes up the  
said Fellow, and secures him, so that he may be  
had again, shall have Eight Dollars Reward.  
(11) ROBERT TYLER.

WHEREAS one JOHN HUNT, who  
left England, and in the Year 1748 lived  
in *St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County, Maryland*,  
as a Saddler, and removed to *Weston Parish* in  
the same County; from thence, 'tis said, he went  
to *Cumberland* in *Georgia*, and from thence to *St.*  
*Augustine*; and in *January*, 1764, as it is also said,  
he ordered a Cargo of Goods from *London*, to be  
directed to Messrs. *Barton and Rogett* in *St. Au-*  
*gustine*, to be left with Messrs. *Hoopers and Swal-*  
*low*, in *Charles-Town, South-Carolina*: If the said  
*John Hunt* be still Alive, and will apply to the  
Subscriber, living in *Baltimore-Town, Maryland*,  
he will hear of Something to his Advantage. If  
he is Dead, which is most likely, any Person that  
will bring a proper Certificate of his Death to the  
Subscriber, shall receive a REWARD of FIVE  
GUINEAS. (12<sup>m</sup>) JOHN MERRYMAN, junr.

D, in *Charles-Street*. All Persons  
ADVERTISEMENTs of a moderate  
er: And Long Ones in Proportion.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, July 8.

THE People of Virginia have spoke  
very sensibly, and the frozen Politi-  
cians of a more Northern Govern-  
ment say, They have spoke Treason:  
Their spirited RESOLVES do indeed  
serve as a perfect Contrast for a certain tame,  
pusillanimous, daub'd, insipid Thing, delicately  
touch'd up, and call'd an Address; which was late-  
ly sent from this Side the Water, to please the  
Taste of the Tools of Corruption on the other.  
—Pray, Gentlemen, is it Treason for the Deputies  
of the People to assert their Liberties, or to give  
them away? Dare any of these Sycophants to say,  
that the American Subjects are not intitled to Bri-  
tish Liberties? I hope the Times will not yet bear  
it: These Rights belong to us; we may claim  
them in Compensation for the most substantial Ser-  
vices done to the Mother Country: But broad as  
this Bottom is, we scorn to rest it wholly here.  
These Liberties are derived to us in common with  
our Fellow Subjects in Britain, from Nature, and  
the happy British Constitution; it is therefore as  
much Treason, and as impious in one Man to  
compliment, as in another to force them away.—  
We have been told with an Insolence the more in-  
tolerable, because disguised with a Veil of public  
Care, that it is not Prudence for us to assert our  
Rights in plain and manly Terms: Nay, we have  
been told, that the Word RIGHTS must not be  
once named among us! Curs'd Prudence of inter-  
ested designing Politicians! who have done their  
utmost to have the Liberties of Millions of honest  
and loyal, and let me add, brave and free-born  
American Subjects,—brave because free-born,—sa-  
crificed to their own Ambition and Lust of Domi-  
nion and Wealth.—See ye hungry Wolves,—ye  
insatiable Vultures,—ye devouring Monsters,—  
who have aim'd at placing yourselves in a State of  
unconstitutional Independence, who have swell'd  
with the proud Hopes of one Day striding over  
the Backs of your Superiors, or making them your  
Beasts of Burthen.—See what is already the Con-  
sequence of your impudent Temerity—a whole  
Continent awakened—alarm'd—restless—I had al-  
most said—disaffected.

These dirty Sycophants, these ministerial Hacks,  
would fain have us believe that his Sacred Majesty,  
ever lov'd by his American Subjects, would be dis-  
pleas'd to hear their Murmurs at the Sight of  
Chains!—that the Parliament who sit to redress  
Grievances, would be displeas'd with our Remon-  
strances, when we are aggrieved! What an idle  
flimsy Pretence is this! What a scandalous Im-  
peachment of the Wisdom and Reclitute of Par-  
liament! What an Affront to our dread Sovereign  
himself! Do any of these Traducers of Majesty  
eat Bread at the King's Table? Do these Defa-  
mers of Government live upon the Bounty of the  
People? And will they have the Effrontery to say,  
that his Majesty will be displeas'd with his People  
for asserting those Rights, which we claim upon  
no less Authority than the Word of a King.—  
Will they dare to tell us, that the Parliament will  
take it ill, that the remotest Members of the Bri-  
tish Empire, maintain and boast of those Liberties,  
which their own former Acts declare them to be  
entitled to? Is not this an high Affront both to  
the King and his Parliament?—Say then ye  
Sons of Prudence—ye Lovers of constitutional  
Liberty—ye Friends of Religion and good Gov-  
ernment—ye Men of Age and Experience—ye  
Sages of the Law—ye Ministers of sacred Things,  
—judge every Man of common Sense, of every  
Order, Age and Rank whatever—for I appeal to  
all Men, except a few detestable Villains who  
want to be exalted, and richly deserve it.—Who  
are guilty of Treason? Where are they? Point  
them out—and once again unite Britain and her  
Colonies, ever inseparable in their Interest, in one  
common perpetual Band of Allegiance to Britain's  
lawful King.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, July 11.

AS the Israelites were in the Eyes of the Egyp-  
tians, yea still worse we seem to be in the

Eyes of our Mother Country. In order to support  
this Opinion, I would observe, that when the  
Egyptians increased the Burden of the Israelites,  
they only insisted on their delivering the same Tale  
of Bricks, when they were not supplied with  
Straw, and were obliged to gather it themselves,  
where they could best find it, that used to be ex-  
acted when it was found them; but our Mother  
Country not only with-holds from us the Benefit  
of several valuable Branches of Trade, as the  
Egyptians with-held Straw from the Israelites,  
but even demand of us a much greater Tale of  
Silver or Gold than we could have raised if those  
Branches of Trade had not been with-held from  
us: And how is this Silver and Gold to be come  
at?—From the Mines of Peru? No, for the Chan-  
nel from thence is entirely stopp'd.—How then?  
Why as well as we can. It seems the Israelites  
made Stubble answer instead of Straw: But what  
Invention will answer the Demands of our kind  
Mother Country instead of Sterling Money? The  
Egyptians looked on the Israelites as Foreigners,  
as they really were; but are not the Inhabitants  
of the Colonies in general the genuine Offspring  
of British Parents, and entitl'd to the same Liberty  
and Property as they! The Israelites, by GOD's  
extraordinary Appointment, increased very fast,  
which made the Egyptians their Enemies, who  
therefore thought it good Policy to oppress them.  
But do we increase faster than the common Course  
of Nature,—or is there any Reason for a worse  
than Egyptian Jealousy?—But as the future In-  
crease will be in Proportion to the Extent of Ter-  
ritory, and the Means of Subsistence; the American  
English must in some few Ages be much more  
numerous than their Brethren in Great-Britain and  
Ireland.—And is there not Reason to dread what  
may then happen?

Is it supposable that they will bear what they  
think a most grievous Oppression, (by whatever  
Name it may be called by those that impose it)  
when they have sufficient Power to throw it off?  
And what will those have to answer for, who lay  
the Foundation for future Scenes of Blood and  
Desolation!

The Egyptians paid dear for their Oppression,  
and the Israelites were removed from their Govern-  
ment,—neither of which I desire to be the Cafe,  
with Respect to our Mother Country and us, but  
only that we should be dealt with as Children of  
the same Parent, enjoying the same Freedom and  
Property as our Brethren in England, in Trade and  
Commerce, and being taxed only by our Legal  
constitutional Representatives.—But this Subject  
has already been treated by several masterly Hands,  
to the general Approbation of all Lovers of their  
Country.

Perhaps some Task-Masters have reported of us,  
that we are become idle thro' Wealth, because  
some Individuals of our Countrymen, by the Smiles  
of Providence or some other Means, are enabled to  
roll in their four-wheel'd Carriages, and can sup-  
port the Expence of good Houses, rich Furniture,  
and luxurious Living. But, is it equitable that 99,  
or rather 999, should suffer for the Extravagance  
or Grandeur of one? Especially when it is con-  
sider'd, that Men frequently owe their Wealth to  
the Impoverishment of their Neighbours; so that  
it would be most unjust to suppose a People gene-  
rally to be rich because some wealthy Men live  
among them.

Perfect Equity indeed is not to be expected in  
this World, but surely both Individuals, and Legi-  
slative Bodies, can come much nearer to the Stan-  
dard of Right and Wrong than they generally do,  
For, do unto all Men as you would (being in their  
Circumstances) reasonably desire they should do unto  
you, is a Precept that has the most full and rational  
Approbation of the Consciences of ALL MEN,  
whether consider'd as Individuals or collective Bo-  
dies.  
A. B. C. &c.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, May 29, 1765.

S I R,  
THE 29th of May!—that auspicious! that  
ever memorable Day! we are now called  
upon to commemorate; a Day! which surely must

excite every English Breast with the warmest Ac-  
knowledgments for the numerous Blessings derived  
to this Nation by the glorious Restoration of that  
pious Prince!—that virtuous! that amiable Stuart!  
King Charles the Second.

As the restoring of that illustrious Prince was  
wonderfully compleated on this important Day in  
1660, it was (by the profound Wisdom of Parlia-  
ment) appointed to be for ever kept holy; and I  
trust, that all grateful Minds will be suitably  
thankful for such superabundant and unspeakable  
Mercies.

The eminent Virtues, and remarkable Sincerity  
of that divine Monarch, were such, that by his  
Example, Lustre and Influence, those superlative  
Virtues, were diffus'd through the whole Court,  
and all over the Kingdom. His noble Soul was  
equally as much averse to Luxury, Effeminacy,  
Corruption and Debauchery, as to all Lewdness,  
low Cunning, Deceit and Diffimulation; and such  
was that sacred Prince's amazing close Application  
to public Affairs, and unwearied Attention to the  
Advancement of the Interests and Prosperity of his  
People, that by his consummate Wisdom, Dignity  
and Magnanimity; his Impartiality, Candour, and  
Economy; his paternal Affection, and conscien-  
tious Regard to their Laws and Liberties, to their  
religious and civil Rights; his Abhorrence of all  
Adulation and Hypocrisy; his Attention to the  
Complaints of a brave and generous People; his  
redressing their Grievances, and anxious Solitude  
for their future Felicity, were equally as much his  
Study and Attention as the Uprightness of his own  
Virtues and unblemish'd Life.

But we have, Sir, another substantial Motive  
for our sincerest Joy and Exultation on the Return  
of this glorious Day. It was on this Day, the ever  
blessed 29th of May in 1762, that Providence gave  
us a noble Stuart for a Prime Minister in the Treas-  
ury Department, by whose Virtues, Abilities,  
Integrity, and Economy, we have been restored to  
such Peace and Plenty, such universal Joy, Har-  
mony and Content, as must lay an everlasting Ob-  
ligation on every Englishman, who seriously re-  
flects on our blessed Situation.

I am, Sir, a strict Observer of all Holydays;  
and as the Form of Prayer, appointed for the 29th  
of May, is deserving of our Attention, so should  
our Fervency, according to the Season, be always  
in Proportion: Therefore I must beg to be per-  
mitted to give you an Extract from the last Collect,  
which I think must animate the People with the  
most earnest Supplication to our Maker, and to  
implore his Protection with a Zeal suitable to the  
Times and Occasion.

The humble Petition to Almighty GOD is as  
follows: "Infatuate and defeat all the secret  
" Councils of deceitful and wicked Men against  
" us; abate their Pride, assuage their Malice,  
" and confound their Devices;" and "strengthen  
" the Hands of our gracious Sovereign King  
" George;" which GOD of his infinite Mercy  
grant.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. U. C.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 2, 1765.

The North American Agents beg you will insert the  
following Card, in Answer to Mr. C. D.—'s  
Letter in your Saturday's Paper.

THE Agents of North-America present their  
most grateful Compliments to Mr. C. D.  
(who they conceive to be the S----- at S-----'s first  
Clerk) and are extremely obliged to him for the Al-  
ternative, which his Right Honourable Master has  
allowed him to offer. Conceiving themselves the  
only Representatives of America, they most cheer-  
fully acquiesce in his last Proposition, and hereby  
declare their Choice to defend themselves without  
any military Aid. They dread no Enemies of the  
Mother Country, and wish to preserve America as  
an Asylum for the Wrecks of Liberty. Mr. C. D.  
must pardon the Agents if they think his Know-  
ledge is inferior to his Zeal. There are no Want  
of Barracks in Quebec, or any Part of America;  
but if any Increase of them is necessary, at whose  
Expence should that be? What is the Practice in